

**BURDICK'S SLAYER STILL FREE**

**MORE EVIDENCE NEEDED BEFORE THE SUSPECT IS ARRESTED.**

The District Attorney says he believes he knows who killed Burdick, but he will not say whether it is a woman or a man. The lone woman seen by a policeman near the scene of the tragedy is the center of police attention.

RUFFALO, March 4.—The District Attorney tonight made a statement about the Burdick murder case which parallels the utterance of Superintendent Bull as to the suspect. Mr. Coatsworth believes he knows who killed Burdick, and he is hopeful of getting evidence enough to warrant an arrest and conviction. He talked to THE SUN reporter late this evening, just as he was about to go home.

To the question, "Who committed the crime, was it a man or a woman?" the District Attorney replied:

"I am satisfied as to who committed the crime, but will not say whether it was a man or a woman."

"Does the person live in the Elmwood district?"

"I will not say."

"When will the arrest be made?"

"It is a question of the evidence to collect," was the reply. "I have not now all the evidence required. If we had we would make the arrest at once."

"Are you hopeful of getting the evidence?"

"Yes, very hopeful."

"Had the murderer an accomplice?"

"I believe there was no one in the room except the murderer and Burdick."

"When will the inquest be held?"

"Not until the case should become hopeless, or until there are further developments."

While this statement from the District Attorney has a ring of confidence similar to that expressed last night by the Chief of Police, it is not to be taken for granted that both officials have the same suspect in mind. District Attorney Coatsworth has given vastly more attention to the case than Sup't. Bull, whose executive duties compelled him to leave the case practically in the hands of the Chief of Police, Mr. Cusack. It is believed that the facts now in the possession of the District Attorney would warrant a statement much stronger than the one he uttered tonight, but he appears to be conservative and anxious not to overstate the case in so far as it is concerned.

Of course, there was much guessing to-day as to the identity of the person upon whom Sup't. Bull said he had fixed his suspicions. The chief found it necessary to-day to make a supplementary statement.

"Since that interview appeared," he said, "some one has quoted me also as saying that I believe the suspect is not of the Burdick household. I never have said any such thing. I have not said, and I do not say now, whether the suspect, who is a woman, is outside or inside, a member or not a member of the Burdick household. I never have mentioned or authorized the mention of any name as the object of my suspicion."

"Is it true that the police have heard that the lone woman who was seen by a policeman on Ashland avenue at 1:10 o'clock on Friday morning was seen by another person?"

"I decline to say anything about that."

The tracing of a second clue as to the identity of the lone woman was one of the secrets of to-day's developments, the authorities are silent about, but it is certain that they have obtained further and apparently valuable information as to the woman. It may involve her or it may absolve her.

Another clue which may be important relates to a hack, not the hack in which Bunt Delahunt drove a man to the corner of Bryant street and Ashland avenue. A woman who lives on Ashland avenue saw the hack standing near her home, a block north of the Burdick house, after midnight of Thursday.

She is an invalid and, becoming restless, she left her bed and looked out the window. When she saw the hack standing there she supposed that one of the neighbors was ill. Forty minutes later she again looked out of the window and the hack was still there, with the driver on the box. Soon afterward the woman fell asleep. The District Attorney said that the police until to-day, which illustrates the reluctance of the entire neighborhood and the difficulty the police have in securing information in the district.

In the hope of getting every bit of evidence, no matter how trifling, the District Attorney has given a pledge that information shall not be revealed. Those who do not wish to call upon him or have him go to their homes, have been told that they may call on him and a special private telephone has been put in his office for the purpose.

The presence of the hack in the street is a matter which the police are confident of running down.

The lone woman is now the center of their attention. The police think the woman crossed the threshold of the Burdick house into the outside world they turn with special attention to her, the solitary figure who stopped at the door of the Burdick house. They seem to be certain that before the end comes the mystery surrounding her will be solved.

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**GOULD ROAD TO THE PACIFIC?**

**INCORPORATION OF \$30,000,000 WESTERN PACIFIC R. R.**

Follows on the Purchase of a \$1,000,000 Terminal Site in San Francisco—New Line to Connect With Denver and Rio Grande at Salt Lake City.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The Beckwith Pass Railroad, which has acquired terminal facilities in South San Francisco, has incorporated as the Western Pacific Railway Company. The principal director is Walter J. Barnett, a lawyer and promoter, and among other stockholders are the mining millionaires, James and John Treadwell, Henry E. Fortman, president of the Alaska Commercial Company, David F. Walker of Salt Lake and others. The route of the road is from San Francisco through Beckwith Pass, in the Sierra Nevada, to Salt Lake City, a distance of 810 miles, with many branch lines. Who is behind the road is still a problem, as the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, J. P. Hill and Moffatt of Denver have all been mentioned.

A report comes from Sacramento to-night that the Western Pacific Railway Company's articles of incorporation are held up by the Secretary of State's office because the Southern Pacific company holds the right to this title as that of one of its allied roads, but has now been transferred to the new corporation. The matter will be taken up to-morrow.

The report here is that the eastern terminus is Salt Lake City, where it will connect with the Denver and Rio Grande road of the Gould system.

The incorporation was construed as possibly another step in the reported Gould plan of completing a new transcontinental line. It was reported in THE SUN only yesterday that representatives of the San Francisco Terminal Railway and Ferry Company and the Stockton and Beekwith Pass Railroad Company had acquired a freight terminus in San Francisco at about \$1,000,000 and that they thought they had the backing of George Gould. The new terminus will provide greater facilities than either the Santa Fe or the Southern Pacific, and it was the general belief in San Francisco railroad circles that the terminus was for a new road that would form the western connection of the Gould system.

A. C. Ridd, third vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, who has become traffic director of the Gould railway system, held a responsible position in the passenger department of the Wabash Railroad Company, which he has since resigned. He has been in the city some years ago. It is understood that his new place will correspond to that of J. C. Stubbins, who is now in charge of the traffic of the entire Gould system in the hands of one man is looked upon in railroad circles as a very important step. Naturally while the traffic managers of the different roads in the system have worked harmoniously to great advantage, each one has nevertheless been ambitious to develop as great a volume of traffic as possible for his own particular line, and this ambition very likely has resulted in a loss to the system as a whole. The suggestion was also made in certain Wall Street quarters that the Gould might be another indication of the near approach of the long expected amalgamation of all the roads in the Gould system.

**MRS. D. BUTTERFIELD HURT.**

**Injured Slightly in a Railroad Accident in Florida.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 4.—As a result of the wreck of the Seaboard north-bound fast train this afternoon near Yulee, Engineer E. S. Pierce lies at St. Luke's Hospital here to-night at the point of death. George Cook, the dining car cook, is there fatally injured, while J. B. Newton, roadmaster, is in a very serious condition. Only a few of the passengers were hurt and those not seriously.

Mrs. Daniel Butterfield of New York was shaken up badly and her left leg bruised. Ernest Cook, Baltimore nose fructurer, C. C. Wilson, Columbia, S. C., had cuts in face and bruises. Three of the waiters in the dining car received bad cuts from flying glass and were bruised.

Dr. L. R. Norris of New York was on board and he took charge of the relief and did not leave until the special relief train from here brought the injured and other passengers back to-night. The Seaboard is doing everything possible for the injured and the passengers, too. A strict investigation is to be made, as it is said that the switch was tampered with. The lock on the switch was half open so that it would not be discerned by the engineer.

**ADMIT NOW THAT POPE IS ILL.**

**HIS PHYSICIANS FORCE HIM TO POSTPONE RECEPTIONS.**

Dr. Lappini Says His Sickened, Following the Cold, Is Taking the Usual Course—Orders That the Patient Have Complete Rest—Some Alarm at the Vatican.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 4.—The *Oservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, announces that the Pope's physicians advise him to take complete rest for several days owing to the unusual number of receptions he has given in connection with his pontifical jubilee. The reception of the Duke of Norfolk and other English pilgrims has been postponed until March 9. No other receptions will be held this week.

The Tribune quotes Dr. Lappini, the Pope's body physician, as saying that the cold and cough of his Holiness have caused a slight constitutional disturbance, and that his illness is taking the usual course.

The *Messenger* says that the prostration resulting from the cold is aggravated by dysentery, but there is no cause for uneasiness.

The foregoing, coinciding with THE SUN's earlier reports, appear to indicate that the Pope is not recovering as classically as usual, although it cannot be said, as the *Messenger* is actually wrong. The laconic announcement of the *Oservatore Romano*, which is doubtless official, has excited much speculation and some alarm, chiefly on account of what it does not tell.

**IS HURT IN ROCK ISLAND WRECK.**

**Golden State Limited Stranded in a Suburb of Kansas City.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—The Golden State Limited, east bound, on the Rock Island Railroad, was wrecked at Armo, a suburb of this city, to-night. Fifteen persons were injured. None was killed.

The report here is that the eastern terminus is Salt Lake City, where it will connect with the Denver and Rio Grande road of the Gould system.

**WIDOW OF THE LATE PRESIDENT SELLS IT TO THE WIDOW OF A FORMER TENANT.**

**Widow of the Late President Sells It to the Widow of a Former Tenant.**

LISBON, Ohio, March 4.—A deed has been recorded here whereby Mrs. L. A. McKinley, widow of the late President's widow, transfers to Mrs. Emma Adams, widow of "Farmer Jack" Adams, the McKinley farm, near Minerva, for \$10,000. The farm, which consists of nearly 100 acres, is in West Township, this county, and has been a bequest through several generations of the Adams family.

"Farmer Jack" Adams, who had been the tenant of the farm for several years, visited at the White House not long before President McKinley's assassination, and died a few months after that tragedy.

**FILIBUSTER CONGRESS ENDED.**

**NOTABLE FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THE FEW OVER THE MANY.**

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Theodore Roosevelt and Speaker David B. Henderson were the central figures in the closing scenes of the Fifty-seventh Congress to-day. In the ornate chamber in the Senate wing, with its red leather furniture, gilt decorations and backwoods of Washington and his first cabinet on the walls and ceiling, the President, with his cabinet, held court for two hours before the benediction of President Pro Tempore Frye was pronounced. As the hands of the big clock in the Senate, which have never been turned backward since the hour of 12, the cabinet members went upon the floor of the Senate and sat silent and respectful while the end came.

Mr. Roosevelt remained in the "President's room," and for a quarter of an hour after the final adjournment held an informal session of all who came to him. Then he went back to the White House, relieved, apparently, that Congress was off his hands at last, but bothered by the thought that to-morrow he must face a session of the new Senate, called for the purpose of ratifying the Panama Canal and Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaties. The President has long been hot and eager to turn his back on the cares of state and go to look over the wild animals of the Yellowstone National Park. He may go yet, but not on March 20.

The wave of sentiment, patriotism and hope that swept over the House of Representatives when Speaker Henderson laid down his gavel with words of affection for everybody as unexpected as it was unprecedented. He has been a thorn in the flesh of the Republicans as well as the Democrats, but political life, parliamentary struggles and personal animosities have been brushed aside at a few words of sentiment from the heart and lips of the man who, whatever his shortcomings as a statesman, has always been a jolly good fellow.

Good fellowship was running loose in the Senate also, but in a more decorous manner. Before the highest legislative body on earth. In contrast to the ill temper displayed in the debates on the floor as the result of the defeat of legislation in which individual Senators were interested was the exhibition of kindly feeling let loose on both sides of the chamber and which, as the end drew near, warmed the hearts of almost every heart. Of the thirteen outgoing Senators those whose absence will be most keenly felt in a personal way by their old colleagues are Jones of Nevada, Jones of Arkansas and Vest of Missouri.

The first named closed thirty years' continuous service to-day, and for the greater part of that almost unprecedented term he has been chairman of the Committee on Audit and Control of the Expenses of the Senate. No voucher could be paid without his signature. Mr. Jones's one hobby during his thirty years in Washington has been the study of the value of money. When the first time he was elected, twenty years ago, he was a poor boy, but he has since been known officially as a millionaire. His visits to the Senate in later years have been few and far between, but he had no enemy on either side of the chamber.

Jones of Arkansas, who fell a victim to his connection with the round cotton bale strike, was prominent in the chamber because of his chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee and nominal leader of the Senate Democrats since Gorman's retirement. He is also personally popular and highly esteemed. He will probably remain in Washington as member of the National Civil Commission or some other official board.

Vest of Missouri was a pathetic figure to-day as he sat curled up in his leather chair, his cane leaning against the desk and a body servant by his side, ready to lead him from the chamber. When Vest entered the Senate twenty years ago, he was a young man of twenty, and his physical and mental vigor were at their peak. But disease had taken its toll, and to-day he is at 72 a bodily wreck, but with his mental vigor unimpaired.

Love feasts were held in many committee rooms to-day and silver services were presented to retiring committee members and retiring Senators generally. The loving cup went around and the pipe of peace was smoked in many a wigwam. The unpleasant incidents of the short but strenuous session were forgotten or forgiven and the glad hand was universal.

In the Fifty-seventh Congress will be known as the filibuster Congress. It began with a filibuster, closed with a filibuster and was marked by frequent and determined filibusters at various periods during the two years of its stormy career. In the House of Representatives the filibuster carried to such an extent as to include the holding of the customary vote of thanks from the majority to the retiring speaker, was a feature of the Democratic party program. But in the Senate the filibusters were personal and not confined to either side of the chamber. A majority of the body composed of both Republicans and Democrats organized a filibuster against the omnibus Statehood bill when the Senate met in December, and it continued throughout the entire session. This filibuster was successful in killing the bill it aimed at, but other measures were carried down with it which the majority had intended to pass. Among these were the Philippine Tarriff bill, the Aldrich Financial bill and the Panama Canal and Cuban Reciprocity treaties.

In the House of Representatives owing to the power of the Committee on Rules to control legislation through the machinery of the majority, the filibuster did not exist. It was the filibuster in the Senate that accomplished nothing but the creation of ill blood. But in the Senate, where there is the strongest freedom of speech and where the filibuster is a recognized right, it has been the staff in the hands of the presiding officer's chief enemies, who used it to defeat the personal measures of political friends and allies, and the filibuster has been used to obstruct the passage of the Philippine Tarriff bill, the Aldrich Financial bill and the Panama Canal and Cuban Reciprocity treaties.

**SEVEN NEGROES SHOT DEAD.**

**Got Into a Lot of Rows After Being Paid Off for Railroad Construction Work.**

JACKSONVILLE, Tex., March 4.—O. W. Burdick, assistant engineer of the Southern Pacific system, who is in charge of the construction work on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, arrived here to-day and reports a wholesale slaughter of negroes in one of his construction camps, thirty-five miles south of this place. The killings occurred last Monday night and yesterday. Burdick says that the negroes were shot because they were in the way of the road. He says that the negroes were shot because they were in the way of the road. He says that the negroes were shot because they were in the way of the road.

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JACKSONVILLE, Tex., March 4.—O. W. Burdick, assistant engineer of the Southern Pacific system, who is in charge of the construction work on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, arrived here to-day and reports a wholesale slaughter of negroes in one of his construction camps, thirty-five miles south of this place. The killings occurred last Monday night and yesterday. Burdick says that the negroes were shot because they were in the way of the road. He says that the negroes were shot because they were in the way of the road. He says that the negroes were shot because they were in the way of the road.

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